

Chapter 14

World War I

1914-1920

Day 1

Section 1—The U.S. Enters WWI

- Pres. Wilson opposed imperialism and believed the U.S. should promote democracy for world peace
- Mexican Revolution—Mexico ruled by dictators eventually overthrown by army 1912 Gen. Heurta comes to power
- Pres. Wilson refuses to recognize him and later attempts to force him out of power and replaces with Carranza. Mexicans don't like him.
- Pancho Villa leads raids into U.S. to try to force U.S. into removing Carranza
- Wilson responds by sending Gen. John J. Pershing to capture Villa—never does—called back in 1917
- Wilson also sent troops to Nicaragua, Haiti and Dominican Republic to preserve order and establish democracies
- Damages U.S. relations with Latin America

Outbreak of WWI

- Roots of WWI go back to 1860s. Prussia fighting series of wars to unite in 1871 into Germany and quickly became a powerful industrialized nation
- Germany attacked France for territory and they became enemies
- To protect itself Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary form alliance known as Triple Alliance
- Russia became afraid and formed an alliance with France and eventually Great Britain known as the Triple Entente
- Balkan Crisis—this area historically dominated by Ottoman Empire or Austria-Hungarian Empire. Different groups (Serbs, Bosnians, Croats, and Slovenes) pushed for independence.
- Serbia gained independence 1st.
- 1908 Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia. This made Serbia angry.
- 1914 Austrian heir Archduke Franz Ferdinand visited Bosnia. He and his wife were killed
- Austria-Hungarian gov't blamed Serbia and attacked them